

147. *H. chromus* (Cramer), *Pap. Esc.* III. t. 284. f. E (1782).

The specimens before me are all of the form described by Felder under the name *malayana*, with the white line or band on the underside of the secondaries narrow, or obsolescent.

148. *H. proximata* (Staudinger), *Iris* II. p. 137 (1889).

A single pair.

149. (?) *H. hurama* (Butler), *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* p. 498 (1870);
id., *Lep. Exot.* p. 166. t. 59. f. 10 (1873).

It is with some doubt that I identify the specimens before me with Dr. Butler's species. The white band on the underside of the secondaries is much narrower than in the specimens he figures, and the black spot at the anal angle is almost entirely wanting. Otherwise the specimens agree very well with his description and figure.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF BUTTERFLIES

CAPTURED BY MR. A. S. MEEK, AT MILNE BAY, BRITISH NEW GUINEA, IN THE MUSEUM OF THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, AT TRING.

By H. GROSE-SMITH, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., ETC.

1. *Delias xelianthe* sp. nov.

♂. *Upperside*: both wings white. Anterior wings with the costal margin narrowly black, and the apex and outer margin more narrowly black than in *D. callistrate*, Gr.-Sm.,² but not dusted with grey scales as in that species: two subapical white streaks in the black area. Posterior wings, with the outer margin from the anal angle; to a little above the discoidal nervule black, rather more narrowly so than in *D. callistrate*, and the inner edge of the black area more sharply defined than in that species.

Underside: anterior wings, with the costa, apex and outer margin much more narrowly black than in *D. callistrate*, with a row of spots in the black area, of which the three uppermost are pale yellow, and the others white. Posterior wings, with the basal third pale yellow, the black band as on the upperside, but much narrower than the black band of *D. callistrate*, a row of lunular spots in the black band, but four only in number, and more orange in colour.

♀. *Upperside*: both wings differ from the same sex of *D. callistrate* in being whiter and the dark areas blacker; the upper part of the black area on the anterior wings towards the apex does not approach so closely to the cell, and on the posterior wings the inner edge of the dark area is less curved.

Underside: both wings with the dark areas much blacker. On the anterior wings the subapical spots are yellow and white as in the *male*, instead of all yellow as in *D. callistrate*, and on the posterior wings the outer half is black with a submarginal row of narrow orange lunules extending from the apex to the anal angle, of which the second and third from the apex are almost obsolete; the basal third is pale

yellow. In *D. callistrata* only the outer fourth of the posterior wings is greyish black, and the submarginal lunules are yellow, broader and nearly uniform in size, the basal three-fourths of the wings being yellow.

Expanse of wings : 50 mm.

2. *Delias iere* sp. nov.

♂. *Upperside* : closely resembles *D. xelianthe*, but the inner edge of the black areas on both wings is less regular, being indented between the veins, especially on the posterior wings.

Underside : anterior wings as in *D. xelianthe*, but tinged with yellow towards the base. Posterior wings bright yellow, becoming paler towards the apex, where there are two submarginal orange spots forming a continuation of the row of orange lunules in the black outer-marginal area.

♀. *Upperside* rather yellowish white, with the outer-marginal black areas considerably narrower than in *D. xelianthe*, and indented on the inner edges. On the *underside* the outer-marginal black areas are also much narrower, and on the posterior wings the basal three-fourths is yellow, shading to whitish towards the apex.

Expanse of wings : 56 mm.

3. *Delias zarate* sp. nov.

♂. *Upperside* differs from *D. gabia* Boisd., in both wings being more yellowish white. On the anterior wings the costal and apical areas are blacker, and the black outer-marginal area extends rather broadly to the inner margin. On the posterior wings the outer black band is wider.

Underside : anterior wings scarcely differ from those of *D. gabia* ; on the posterior wings the marginal black band is wider at the apex, and in it there is a row of narrow indistinct orange lunules : the basal three-fourths of the wings is rather brighter orange yellow.

♀. *Upperside* with the marginal black bands of both wings wider than in *D. gabia*, and there are no pale spots in the black area towards the apex of the anterior wings.

Underside : differs little from the same sex of *D. gabia*, but the subapical spots in the black area of the anterior wings are all orange, and the row of orange lunules in the outer-marginal black area of the posterior wings is narrower.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 50 mm. ; ♀, 56 mm.

The shape of the wings of both sexes differs from *D. gabia*, being less produced at the apex of the anterior wings, and broader in the posterior wings.

4. *Mycalesis valeria* sp. nov.

♂. *Upperside* : blackish brown : anterior wings with two black spots on the disc, centred by a white dot, one before the apex, the other between the two lowest median nervules; the white band which crosses the disc, on the underside, is faintly visible through the wings. Posterior wings with the disc crossed from the middle of the costal margin to the lowest median nervule by a broad transverse white band which is widest on the costa and somewhat narrower at its termination, below which on either side of the lowest median nervule are two black spots centred by a white dot.

Underside: closely resembles *M. barbara* Gr.-Sm., but on the anterior wings the white band across the disc is rather narrower, and on the posterior wings is rather broader: on the posterior wings the spots in the discal row of ocelli are larger, and those on either side of the lowest median nervule are surrounded by broad orange rings.

♀. *Upperside*: paler than the *male*; anterior wings with a broad white band which crosses the middle of the disc from the upper median nervule, where it is narrowest, to the inner margin where it is broadest, dusted with brown scales between the median nervules: the two discal spots as in the *male*. Posterior wings with the white band as in the *male*, but wider and more diffused and extending down to the spots on either side of the lowest median nervule, where it becomes tawny and confluent with the orange rings round the last-named spots.

Underside: as in the *male*, but the white bands are broader, and the spots in the middle of the row of ocelli crossing the disc are nearly obsolete.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 44 mm.; ♀, 50 mm.

A very beautiful insect; on the underside it closely resembles *M. barbara*.

5. *Hypochrysops alix* sp. nov.

♂. *Upperside*: both wings resemble *H. theon* Feld., but darker blue; on the anterior wings the apical area is less broadly black, and the pale area along the lower side of the cell is nearly obsolete; on the posterior wings the costal area is grey instead of white.

Underside: anterior wings with the pale area more restricted and more sordid white, the outer margin more broadly brownish grey; the metallic markings along the costa nearly obsolete, and restricted to two parallel metallic streaks on either side of the cell, and an indication of the prolongation of the same as a double row from the ends of the subcostal and median nervules to near the outer margin; a submarginal row of metallic spots along the outer margin. On the posterior wings the white horizontal band before the middle is narrower, the black bars on the disc are broader, and the metallic scales which occupy the interspaces are green instead of blue as in *H. theon*.

Expanse of wings: 36 mm.

6. *Hypochrysops rufinus* Gr.-Sm.

♀. *Upperside*: both wings rufous brown, except the outer half of the posterior wings, which is bright fulvous.

Underside: as in the *male*.

Expanse of wings: 23 mm.

I may be wrong in describing this insect as the *female* of *H. rufinus* Gr.-Sm. The specimen is much rubbed on the underside, and I have had difficulty in comparing the spots and markings. It may be proved hereafter to be a distinct species.

7. *Hypochrysops cleon* sp. nov.

♀. *Upperside*: anterior wings brownish grey, with the base, lower part of the cell, the area at the base of the median nervules, and below them to the inner margin, pale iridescent blue. Posterior wings duller brownish grey, with the basal half pale iridescent blue.

Underside : anterior wings pale cinereous brown with a dark patch extending over the middle of the disc ; the cell costal area to the apex, and thence broadly along the outer margin, and a row of spots in the dark patch, ochreous, two streaks along the costa, another in the middle of the cell curving downwards at its outer end, a bar at the end of the cell, several subcostal spots, and a submarginal row of spots all metallic bluish green, two dark spots below the cell on either side of the lowest median nervule, the outer one centred by ochreous ; a whitish triangular spot before the apex. Posterior wings with the shoulder and six bars crossing the wings bright rufous, a marginal band paler rufous, a streak below the shoulder, and the rufous bars bordered by metallic bluish green ; the sixth rufous bar is bordered broadly on either side by metallic bars, also bluish green ; the disc is darker in the middle than the rest of the wings ; two spots above the fifth rufous bar (which is shorter than the other bars) and a space beyond it is pale pinkish white ; the cilia at the ends of the veins are barred by brown, between which they are pale grey.

Expanse of wings : 28 mm.

8. *Hypochrysops cleonides* sp. nov.

♀. *Upperside* : closely resembles *H. cleon*, but both wings are duller grey, and the basal blue is likewise duller.

Underside : differs from *H. cleon* on the anterior wings in being paler, and there is only one black spot below the cell, situate above the junction of the lowest median nervule. Posterior wings with markings similar to those in *H. cleon*, but the fifth bar is bordered outwardly by a metallic line, which is not the case in *H. cleon*, while the broad metallic band which borders inwardly the sixth rufous band of *H. cleon* is absent ; the discal area is not darker in the middle, as in *H. cleon*, and the area between the fifth and sixth bars, which is pinkish white in *H. cleon*, is the same colour as the ground colour of the rest of the wings. There is no trace of the cilia being crossed by brown at the ends of the veins.

Expanse of wings : 33 mm.
